ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2 and 8—The Old Homestead.
BLOU OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Kattl.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—The Kaffir Diamond. Casino-8-Nady.

Casino-8-Nady.

Dockstader's-2 and 8-Minstrels.

Eden Musse-Wax Tableaux.

Grand Oferra House-2 and 8-Clara Morris.

Harrigan's Park Theatre-2 and 8-Waddy Geogan.

LYGETH THEATHE-2 and 8:15-Lord Chumley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—
Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATHE-2 and 8:30-A Legal Wreck.

NIBLO'S-2 and 8-Mathias Sandorf,

STAR THEATHE-2 and 8-Zig Zag.

STANDARD THEATHE-2 and 8-Zig Zag.

STANDARD THEATRE—2 and 8—25 Zag.
STANDARD THEATRE—2 and ——Phillip Herne.
WALLACK'S—2 and 8:15—Boccaccio.
5TH AVENCE THEATRE—2 and 8—The Quick or the Dead.
14TH-6T. THEATRE—2 and 8—Fascipation.
3D-AVENUE AND 63D-ST—American Institute Fair.

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New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Emperor William left Vienna on hunting trip with Emperor Francis Joseph. == The London police have seized several houses in the Whitechapel district; they are looking for Alaska, the Malay cook, and intend to use bloodhounds in the search. ____ Italy has made a protest against a decree of the Franco-Tunisian Government relating to the inspection of schools in Tunis. - The registry of foreigners began in Paris. ____ The annexation talk has greatly excited the Canadians; a letter from Senator Sherman on the subject is made public. == Another cyclone is developing northeast of San Domingo. = "Tom" King, the pugilist, died

Congress.-The House only in session. = Action upon the Senate bill to charter the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua, was twice defeated by points of no quorum, === A resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the Washington Aqueduct matter was agreed to. === The bill appropriating a sum of money for dredging and improving the St. Clair Flats ship canal was reported favorably from

Domestic .- General Harrison received visitors from Wisconsin and Indianapolis. === A monument to General Pickett was unveiled in Richmond; Union veterans found Rebel flags numerous. In a collision of trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, one man was killed and others badly hurt. - There were fifty-two new cases and six deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville. ==== Arrangements were completed for the establishment of a new fast mail service, rains will be run on Monday. Mr. Blaine was prevented by a cold from going to Northern Michigan. === The Union veterans of Eastern Illinois held a reunion at Monticello. Warner Miller made speeches at Lyons, N. Y. There was another flurry in the wheat market in Chicago.

City and Suburban.-Tammany Hall, after vain efforts to secure harmony with the County Democracy, nominated Sheriff Hugh J. Grant for Mayor with a full city ticket; Republican leaders look favorably upon John H. Starin as their candidate for the Mayoralty. === M. Coquelin and Mme. Hading, the famous French actors, arrived. === The New Parks Commission pre sented its final report, estimating the expense of Miss Griswold resigned from the Casino Company. = Captain Benjamin Gleadell, of the White Star steamship Germanic, died at sea. The Chicago ball team was for the third consecutive time defeated by the New-York club, by score of 12 to 6. ____ The winners at Jerome Park were Diable, Swift, Inverwick, Prince Royal, Paragon, Stockton. = Stocks early active and

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warm er, with light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 50; average 58 7-8.

higher; later dull and lower, closing weak in

Sir Charles Warren has determined to use bloodhounds to hunt down the Whitechapel fiend. They certainly cannot make a worse job of it than the London' detectives have. Not being hampered by theories, the prospect is that they will do better.

It is characteristic of the Democratic party to raise an outery about illegal voting in order to cover their own nefarious schemes. That is what they are doing in Indiana. How pressing is their desire for an honest vote is made known by their refusal to co-operate with the non-partisan Committee of One Hundred. whose object is to prevent repeating and all such devices. The Republican State Committee, on the contrary, has promptly contributed \$500 to assist in this work.

There is a significant sentence in connection with the statement that Colonel Fellows has not decided whether or not McQuade will be placed on trial again. It is that "the general opinion among lawyers familiar with the District-Attorney's office was that no new trial would be had." This should bring the blush of shame to Colonel Fellows's cheek and the impulse of activity to his mind. Why is it that this is the general opinion, not only of "lawyers familiar with the District-Attorney's office," but of the public at large, and not only with reference to McQuade, but to all the "boodle" cases? Let Colonel Fellows ponder this question and see the need of mending his

triangular contest for that important office. Tammany had the power to name a candidate that would put Mr. Hewitt out of the field. Mr. Hewitt has said so repeatedly. But he Personally Mr. Grant is an amiable gentleman. and he has made a good Sheriff. But he possesses no particular strength as a candidate for Mayor. He will be loyally supported by the * Tammany organization, of which he is a leader -that is all that can be said. Four years ago, ing increased by 5 per cent, while population ! than to try to make them at home, and that mineteen days. The distance is about 150 miles.

96,288 votes, against 85,361 for Grant. The Republican candidate, however, polled only 44,386 votes that year. Tammany has prob-From the present point of view the field is clearly open to able opposing candidates.

The report of the New Parks Commissioners was sent to the Supreme Court yesterday. When it is confirmed, as in all probability it will be, the lands taken under the act of 1884 will become the property of the city. The work of the Commissioners has been done with marked care, and the interests of the city have in general been well guarded, in spite of strong pressure in some cases and of greatly excessive claims in others. It has taken four years to perform the task, and the modest sums claimed by the Commissioners seem inadequate to the labor and time expended. The entire sum to be paid by the city is \$9,591,961, of which \$9.352,101 is for land. The remainder is for the expenses of the Confinission, largely used in obtaining expert testimony on the value of the property taken. The amount is to be met by the issue of bonds. It must be remembered that in providing for these new parks the city is making a wise investment for the benefit of the future. Time will doubtless show that the work was not entered upon too soon. It is also well to remember that Mayor Grace, who opposed the plan to lay out the parks, estimated the cost at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, while, in point of fact, it will fall within \$10,000,000.

AN ABLE DOCUMENT. The report of the majority of the Senate Finance Committee on the House Tariff bill is a document of remarkable power. It begins with a brief review of the objects which make revision of the tariff desirable, and shows that the House bill would not reduce but would probably much increase the enormous surplus revenue; that it provides no remedy for undervaluations, though these frauds are vastly increasing, but on the contrary, "gives immunity to unlimited fraud by the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties"; that it does not remedy any of the anomalies or cure any of the defects of existing law, but "by obscurity of phraseology and by faulty construction would indefinitely multiply the confusion that now

The committee discusses at length the substitution of ad valorem duties, by which "when foreign prices are abnormally low protection is reduced and depression is intensified; while when foreign values are highest rates are highest, and restriction enlarges into prohibition." It would exclude the coarser and commoner cottons and woollens, such as are largely consumed by the millions, but "would encourage the importation without restraint of the finer fabries which may be properly designated as luxuries." If there were no other objection to the House bill, this substitution of ad valorem for specific duties ought to defeat it

The changes of rates proposed by the House bill are criticised with great acuteness. The proposed free list the Senate Committee pronounces "free trade in the concrete," which "furnishes conclusive evidence of the intent of the House bill." In many cases, where a manufactured article is placed on the free list, a duty is retained on the material which would act as a prohibition of production in this country. Soap and looking-glass plates are instanced, with tin plates. Amazing absurdities are pointed out, which illustrate the incompetence of the framers. Some articles are free under one description, but dutiable under another. In a great number of instances materials are dutiable at one rate and products from them at a lower rate. All machinery, it is pointed out, would be constructed in part of copper, in order to secure admission at 35 per cent, while the duties on the iron and furnishes conclusive evidence of the intent both ways, between New-York and St. Louis; it is pointed out, would be constructed in no talk of setting a premium on annexation by 35 per cent, while the duties on the iron and steel, which are more important materials, would remain at higher rates. Bags of jute for grain are free; for flour, vegetables or other purposes, are dutiable at 25 per cent. Wool, beans and peas are made free, while rice is dutiable at \$1.28 per bushel, and sugar is subjected to high duties.

The pretence that the bill would secure free raw materials is shown to be deceptive. The proposal to admit wool free is discussed at length, and with a great array of facts; the sectional character of the bill is exposed, and the land to be taken at nearly \$10,000,000. its peculiar tendency to favor Canada while destroying the home market for many Northern farm products. But a bare enumeration of the effective points made in this admirable repor would be, like the report itself, so long that

some would fail to peruse it. It is the greater pleasure to be able to commend this report unreservedly, because THE TRIBUNE cannot entirely commend the changes of duty which the Senate Committee has proposed. But the committee itself proposes t continue hearings and the collection of information while the bill is under discussion, and so contemplates that modifications may be found desirable. Nor should this be thought strange, when it is considered that the Senate Committee has had but two months in which to examine the House bill, upon which six months have been spent, and to prepare another. It was not to be expected that a task so great could be performed without any mistakes or errors of judgment whatever in so short a time.

HOW FREE TRADE WORKS. Americans are asked to accept the British theory of tariff. Before changing, they have a right to inquire whether Great Britain, with her theory of free trade, has prospered more than this country with its protection. If not, the case would seem to be that of the fox who wanted to introduce the fashion of wearing no tails. The British census of 1861 and that of 1881 tell what the results of free trade during twenty years were in England and Wales, as follows:

1861. 1881. 15.9

The farming population decreased largely, while the classes which live on the producers largely increased. Free trade was good for the trading class, which increased 57.1 per cent, The nomination by Tammany Hall of Hugh and the growing wealth of the wealthy in-J. Grant for Mayor unquestionably means a creased the number of domestic servants and of persons in various professions. The increase in transportation, which includes in the British table persons employed in transporting "goods, men and messages," was also greater than the will not refuse to run against Mr. Grant. | increase in population, as it was in most other countries during that period. But the vital fact is that the number of producers-of those engaged in farming, manufacturing, mining and other industrial occupations-was 6.754,588 in 1861, and was only 7,093,288 in 1881, hay-

office, he was beaten by Mr. Grace, who got per cent in population and 5 per cent in wealth producers is not an encouraging symptom.

But the latter class, which includes all workers in manufacturing, mining, fishing and other ably put up the strongest man in its own ranks. industries, also included some traders, it is expressly stated, and the capitalists as well as the workingmen, and also the persons employed in many occupations for which the demand necessarily depends upon the number rather than upon the condition or well-being of the population. In the following table is shown from the British census reports the number of hands em-

			Per cent.	
Occupations.	1861.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton manufacture Flax manufacture Hemp, etc Mixed and unspecified Silk manufacture Wool and worsted	456.646 106.868 22,883 84.170 117,980 238,814	488.677 97.798 92.471 147.874 63.677 233,256	7.0	8, 1,1 46,1 2,1
Tetal	1,025,870	1,053,648	2.7	

Thus it appears that in the great textile industries, in which Great Britain had an enormous advantage, free trade has permitted scarcely any increase in twenty years, and in four out of six branches a positive decrease in the number of hands has resulted. But the advantages of Great Britain in iron and steel working were even greater, and these industries have fared thus:

				Per cent.	
	Occupations.	1861.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Miners	330,446 316,572 365,970	441,272 361,343 474,977	33.3 14.1 29.8	
1	Total	1,012,997	1,277,592	26.1	

The increase in the number of miners is greater than the increase in population, and yet the increase in workers in iron and steel is less than half the merease in population. while in other metals and minerals the gain is about as great as in population. And thus it comes to pass that Great Britain is hungrily looking to the United States for a market, and hoping to delude American workingmen into voting English wages for themselves.

AN ANNEXATION HOAX.

The Canadian press has been thrown into a hot fit of indignation this week by reputed revelations of an annexation plot at Washington. The sensational dispatches sent over the frontier by Mr. Wiman and countermanded under circumstances that served to stimulate curiosity and to increase popular excitement in the Dominion have been angrily discussed for five days by journals of both parties in that quarter. The Republican Senators have been charged with conspiring against Canadian independence for the sake of making an audacious bid for popular support for the party in the American elections. A resolution in favor of the annexation of the Provinces and the assumption of the Dominion debt was reported to have been agreed upon by the Republican members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The only foundation for this absurd story was the resolution offered by Senator Blair, two months ago, requesting the

This so-called plot easily resolves itself into a hoax of which Mr. Wiman was made an easy dupe. Some one succeeded in exaggerating the importance of Senator Blair's resolution and in convincing him that a serious attempt was to be made to secure its passage. Suspecting that his credulity had been imposed upon, Mr. Wiman undertook to recall a circular dispatch which he had sent to the Canadian press. This added fuel to the flames, and the Dominion has been a scene of journalistic uproar for a week. Mr. Wiman has made a futile attempt to explain his motives in writing and countermanding the dispatch, but it is not intelligible, since he naturally dislikes to confess that he has been the innocent victim of a hoax.

Meanwhile, Mr. Blaine, who for many years has openly advocated the political union of the two countries, in two short sentences has summed up the whole matter from an American point of view. In addressing a Canadian audience at St. Thomas, he said: "Whether we will ever be united depends on you. When you come we will give you a cordial welcome; but we never want you to come till you make the first move yourselves." Canadians, who have wrought themselves into a white heat over Mr. Wiman's disclosures and the reported Republican conspiracy at Washington, will do led hereafter by sensational revelations countermanded in twenty-four hours. Mr. Blaine expresses the sober judgment of the American people. Nature intended that the Provinces and the States should form one nation. Their interests are indissolubly connected. The welfare of both would be promoted by political union. That result has been decreed by manifest destiny, as Goldwin Smith has declared. The American people will welcome the Provinces when they come, but they must come of their own accord, without coercion, without importunate solicitation on the part of the States. They must make the first move themselves. When they apply for admission into the Union, the financial and political details can be easily arranged, and England will not antagonize the movement

LYING ABED TO SAFE FIRE AND LIGHT. Albany Argus" : On the line of the Boston and Albany Railroad lie near together some cheerful villages. known as Palmer, Warren, Brookfield and Spencer. During the long northern winter these villages are the scene of active, busy life. At 7 o'clock the factory bells ring in the hands employed in the woollen-mills, conton-mills, machine-shops and boot-shops. They have had ample breakfasts, eaten by lamplight, and go to work by lamplight during the shorter days. In the evening they spend hours in recreation. going to bed ordinarily at 10 o'clock. They live a busy, fruitful life, enjoying winter as well as summer, and laying up savings against old age.

Two hundred and fifty miles north of this cluster of villages, within the Province of Onebee, lie other villages subject to the industrial monopoly of Great Britain. The inhabitants of those villages have been taught that it is Herald' reports that a letter has reached Canasbetter for them to buy their goods in England | tota from Buffalo after being on the road only

when he was Tammany's candidate for this had increased 2.9.4 per cent. Truly, a gain of 30 | their calling is only to till the soil. What sort | O, yes—this is the golden age of the American else, and then I'll elope with her.*-Philadelphia winter? You may knock at the door of one of their cottages at 9 o'clock in the morning and knock again and be answered at last by a man in his stocking feet. You ask him if he is sick. Not at all; he does not get up till sfter 9 o'clock and goes to bed at 7, eating only two meals himself and giving his cattle only two. If you ask him his reason for hibernating like a woodchuck, he tells you that there is nothing to call him up, and that he lies abed to save fire and light. He and his sons literally do no work in winter except to feed his stock and cut a little wood; his daughters perhaps braid straw or make patchwork during the hours of daylight. The value of the product of the labor of such a community in winter will probably not average 5 cents a day per adult. The product of the labor of a community like that of Warren or Spencer will average more than ten times as much, and there can be no computation of the advantage to the individual and the race to be kept busy rather than to be driven to bed to save fire and light.

It is large productiveness that makes a people rich, a principle which the sophomorical writers for the free-trade press have never been taught by the shallow professors of the Anglo-American school of political economy. Buy cheap is their motto, even if you lie abed in winter to save fire and light. Produce much is the advice of practical economists.

REFORM ISSUES IN THIS STATE. The canvass in this State has an interest of its own, entirely apart from the National issue of Protection vs. Free Trade. This is simply whether the saloons shall rule the State, or the State shall rule the salcons. The liquor dealers have publicly boasted this year in one of their circulars that they have prevented any "obnoxious" legislation-that is to say, temperance legislation-for five years. They have raised an enormous corruption fund, so as to be able to re-elect Governor Hill, and control legislation for three years more. This money can be advantageously expended in bribery, because of the lack of such protection to the ballot as would have been afforded by the Saxton Electoral Reform bill, which Governor Hill

We issue to-day Tribune Extra No. 109, in which these two subjects, so closely allied, are treated in a way to bring them home to every voter. Every Republican who knows a voter that intends to commit the sin of voting for the Prohibition candidate for Governor and so giving half a vote for David B. Hill, should see that one of these Extras is placed in his hand. The insolent attitude of the liquor dealers, as shown by the atter ances of their newspapers, is contrasted with the proofs of an uprising of the churches against the re-election of a corrupt Governor who is subservient to the worst and most dangerous classes of the community. Detailed results of the latest experiments in High License are giventhose in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. This Extra presents a compact array of important facts bearing upon these questions. It is printed in large type and is in four pages. Price, 2 cents a copy; 100 copies for 50 cents; 1,000 copies for \$4; 10,000 copies for \$30.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.

FROM PHILIP DRUNK | TO PHILIP SOBER.

From The Evening Post (Dem.) Oct. 3, 1888.

We have received unward of fifty copies of Republican campaign docu- franking privilege call attacking the segment of the contact of the conta

next step was to decide that could be still further con-strued in the direction of an exceedingly wide libe-rality so that the signa-tures could be made with a fac simile stamp. Now, rubfac simile stamp. Now, rub-ber stamps have come into general use.

The circular of 1840 which General Harrison made effective use of in his speech the other day showed that certain Democrats who revolted against their party half a century ago declared that "We do not believe that a National debt is a National blessing." This is particularly commended to the thoughtful consideration of those Democrats in Congress, and out of it, who think that a surplus in the Treasury is an unendurable

Even the miserable farce of "charges filed" has now been discarded as too slow and cumbersome a method of getting rid of the few remaining Republicans in the employ of the Government. A few days ago a railway postel clerk, operating between Baltimore and Grafton, W. Va., was dismissed from the service. He had been a conspicuously gallant Union soldier. For sixteen years since the War he had been in the postal service. In all that time he had not lost a single run over the road, and his work was admitted to be of the best character. Yet he had to get out. Naturally he was curious to know why, and he wrote to the Department at Washington, asking if any charges had been made against him. The answer came back promptly: "I take pleasure in assuring you well to ponder these words and not to be mis- that nothing of that nature appears upon our files." A faithful and efficient public servant, against whom no accusations had been brought; yet he was summarily turned out. Why? cause he had been with Sheridan in the Valley? Or because he would not connive at Democratic tricks for prestituting the postal service to illegal partisan uses? The Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform waits for a reply.

Twenty-four days since Hill was nominated, and no letter from Mr. Cleveland. This proves that Colonel Fellows was, in the President's opinion, a bigger man and a simpler Christian than D. B.

The Democratic false pretences crop out in this campaign in innunterable ways. For weeks a large number of the newspapers of that party which adhere to the old custom of printing the candidates' names at the head of their editorial pages have been coming to us bearing an announcement like the following, which is clipped from "The

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR THE MOMINATION
FOR President,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Oblo.

Of course "The Argus" knows that no shadow of right exists for crediting Grover Cleveland to New-York. There is no excuse for any Democratic journal of the country to be ignorant of the fact that the President abandoned his citizenship in this State some time ago, and that as a citizen of the District of Columbia he will have no vote at the coming election. A few of the Democratic editors "hedge" by omitting all reference to locality in connection with either name on the the whole truth and announced "Grover Cleveland, of the District of Columbia." This may be a matter of minor morals, but it shows an ineradicable Democratic instinct.

The Canastona correspondent of "The Utica

Mayor Chapin has given Governor Hill as handsome an indorsement as Mayor Hewitt gave Colonel Fellows last year. Now it is President Cleveland's turn. He followed the Mayor of New-York promptly last year; why shouldn't he take his eue from the Mayor of Brooklyn this venr? Next!

Manufacturers whose business interests will be imperilled by the success of the free-trade De- They mocracy should convince their workmen that wage-earners will suffer equally with themselves if President Cleveland be re-elected. Let them fer put the men employed by them in possession of the plain facts of the case. Tribune Extras Nos. 104 and 108, "Wage-Earners Protected" and "Attention! Workingmen!" discuss the relations of the tariff to wages, the first in scientific and the where they will do the most good.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland had omething to say about a "neglected need." We don't know just what that is, but perhaps it is in order to remark that the most glaring " neglected need" now extant in the Western Hemisphere is the need of Grover Cleveland's letter in behalf of David Bennett Hill. It has been neglected quite long enough already.

PERSONAL

Speaking of the princesses at the Berlin Court London "Truth" says: "Princess Sophie is the best looking of Emperor Frederick's daughters, but she is not exactly pretty. She has a pleasing face, however, and a soft, simple manner. Victoria is decidedly and a soft, simple manner. German.' Margaret is plain. But she may change The Russians won't like the German match the rown Prince of Greece is making, and if they find that German influence comes in with his wife at Athens, German influence comes in with his wife at Athens, they will try not to let him reign. He has \$20,000 a year, and a country place in the Morea which his father got the nation to buy for him. The Duke of sparta is what would be called at Woodwich a decent fellow. He passed through the Cadets' School at Athens, has run to and fro in Europe and from Court to Court during the last three years, speaks English wonderfully well, and has learned a good deal of his French from novels with yellow covers."

General S. E. Merwin, of New-Haven, the Republihas given \$100 as a prize for the ride tournament at

The library of the Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce has been secured for Boston University. It contains about

Senator and Mrs. Hawley have leased a house at Washington, and wal make it their lome this month. Mr. Fuller will take the oath of office as Chief Jusice on Monday, with unusual ceremony.

Miss Emily Faithfull has received from the Queen

of England a portrait of Her Majesty, bearing an auto graph inscription. It is a token of appreciation, markng the thirtieth year of Miss Faithfull's phllanthrople Mr. Austin Chamberlain has been making public his

political views in "The St. Stephen's Review." He s the son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and that periodical is an organ of Lord Randolph Churchill's wing of the Conservative party. Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, of the University f Pennsylvania, has been invited to address the Re-

publican club of Princeton College. A recent canvass of the senior and junior classes of the college indicated that the Republican voters outnumbered the Demo-cratic voters in a ratio of three to one. Dr. McCosh has returned to Princeton from his uting at Mount Desert and in the White Mountains, and is now settled in the pretty house which he has recently built. It is within a stone's throw of the presidential mansion in which President Patton is now living. The venerable ex-president will deliver lectures to the seniors of the college on his favorite subject—metaphysics.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To Anxious Inquirer: No; Mrs. Belva Lockwood's managers have not put a campaign button on the market. But you can get a hook and eye in any

THE PICKPOCKET. "Dear," she solbed, timidly (she was a bride),
"My pocket has been picked!" Without a word
(She was a bride), he never once demurred;
But from his pocket took, nor even sighed.
A crisp new bill, and asked: "What was it, dear?
A ten or a twenty! See, I have it here!"
(She was a bride.)

"Only ten!" with pretty blush she cried;
But looked so sweet that loyfully he laid
The twenty in her hand, and thought he paid
Small price for her quick lists—she was a bride—
Then turned, but a low whisper met his ear;
"Perhaps—perhaps—I ought to tell you, dear—"
(She was a bride).

Her voice sank lower still; she faintly sighed,
And sought for words she could not seem to find;
At last: "Twas I who picked it; do you mind?"
Of course he didn't mind (she was a bride),
But thought it such a pretty little trick,
He laid down twenty more for her to pick.
She was a bride.
—(Alice Wellington Rollins, in "Time."

What's the matter with the literary men of New-York? asks a patriotic citizen. Oh, they're all write.

Extra, Extra Hazardous.-Peterby-I suppose you have rates for different lines of business.

Accident Insurance Agent—Yes; ten dollars a year for \$1,000 is the lowest and twenty the highest. The latter is for those engaged in extra hazardous business. What are you in!

Peierby—I am just now engaged in taking political straws on railroad trains.

Agent—I shall have to charge you \$40.—(Judge.

About 25,000 women of Boston have registered in order that they may vote on the schoool question at the coming election. As they are about equally divided between Catholic and Protestant it is not sur posed that their voting will materially affect the result.

A Lively Campaign Note.-We owe no grudge to A Lively Campaign Note.—We ove no grudge to Colonel Hastings because he once cuffed our ears in the corridor of the Town Hall. We had proved him a lier, a swindler, and an absonder, and he had to cuff to save his reputation. The Colonel is now seeking the nomination for Sheriff, and is promising in case he is elected to secure our town a Government appropriation of \$250,000 to build a public building. We are actuated only by the kindest motives when we say that the Colonel is a blooming deceiver. He can no more secure a dollar from Uncle Sam than we can borrow one of the hinges from the gates of heaven. All the influence he has in this world of sin and sorrow is confined to the Red Hot saloon and its crowd of reprobates. Do not be deceived in the castor-oil voice of the Colonel.—(Arizona Howler. In a letter to a Washington correspondent received

a few days ago, General Harrison assuages the former's indignation over the circulation of the "dollar a day" falsehood by the Democratic organs in this professedly "educational" campaign by saying: "Has not occurred to you that, in this matter about which

"And do you receive a large salary?" asked the searcher after information of the busy bartender.

"Well," replied the knight of the beer pump, setting out half a dozen foaming glasses, "I draw the pay of a hundred men daily."—(Boston Transcript.

struck on the phrase "None such." But they think

The types made "The Boston Pilot" the other day speak of the present Pope as Leo XIL. It is supposed that when John Boyle O'Reilly saw the mis

"The fact," he says, "that an English parson could come to America to play cricket without losing caste is an illustration of the fact that there is a real love of and a wise appreciation of the fundamental laws of of and a wise appreciation of the fundamental laws of control as the first necessities, and in the case of ticket; but we have not yet seen one which told | youth, the absolutely essential necessities. That is auglosania; this is the feature of English life that is worth our while to keep in mind."

A Domestic Philosopher —Jinks—That girl is certainly a desperate filit, and I wouldn't trust her but if you are so dreadfully in love why don't you take chances and marry her?

Blinks—Wouldn't do, old fellow, the risk is too great; she'll break the heart of any man she marries.

"Are you going to give her up?"

"No; but I'll wait until she marries some one."

MELANCHOLY PREMONITIONS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

An undertone of sadness pervades the editorial ulterances of "The New-York Times" as the campaign draws toward a close. New-York is the graveyard of the Democratic party's political hopes this year, and the surroundings are unfavorable for the success of "The Times's" editor's edi

MUSICAL MENTION AND COMMENT. The ultimate value of music festivals has been brought into discussion by the criticisms of The Tribune and other newspapers on the recent meeting at Worcester. "The American Musiciar," believes that The Tribune's reports justify it in denouncing all such

festivals as "nuisance." and says:

Musical festivals on the Worcester plan are barren of serious or lasting results t. the advancement of art. They belong to the art which that distinguished American showman P. T. Barnum invented and inaugurated in this country, viz., the art of humburging the public by making it believe that notoriety is synonymous with feme and that quantity rather than quality is the true standard of merit.

The sooner the entire broad of musical festvals are wiped out of existence, the sooner will there be a substantial progress made toward the more general diffusion of musical culture throughout the villages and hamlets of the land.

In on aspect of the case there is no question as to festivals as "nuisances" and says:

In one aspect of the case there is no question as to the correctness of this position. It certainly is not second in popular form. These Extras can be conducive to good art for a city with the population supplied at the rate of \$4 and \$2 a thousand, re- and genuine musical culture possessed by Worcester spectively. Four weeks remain of the Presidential to neglect music all the year in order to crowd a week canvass. Let these publications be circulated with it in September. But the most beneficial form of musical cultivation is choral, and if popular interest and enthusiasm can be excited by a festival to a degree that will make choral performances possible in communities that are not able to support them under ordinary circumstances, then a festival is a good thing. Of course the opportunity created by such a festival ought not to be frittered away in the performance of music which can be heard at any time, nor in tickling the antiquated taste of a few in authority who have never got beyond the stage of appreciation and inderstanding represented by the old New-England convention.

To come from general propositions to specific, it is gratifying to note the evidences that the strictures passed upon the last Worcester festival promise to bear good fruit. It was a happy circumstances that saving "The Boston Herald" all the metropolitan newspapers represented at Worcester were agreed in ondemning the policy of the director and governors which was exemplified in the last festival scheme. and in pointing out the path on which the festivals should enter. Mr. G. H. Wilson, in "The Evening Traveller." of Boston, said:

Traveller," of Boston, said:

The critics whose opinion on the policy of the board of management of the Worcester fostival is one of dissent, in many cases a stern protest against the sluggish current of affairs, base all their criticism upon high art standards; they desire that Worcester shall no longer be provincial. They point out that the management are either out of sympathy with or ignorant of the modern trend in music, and that while in this state are, instead of leaders of the public, but no longer be provincial. They point out that the management are either out of sympathy with or ignorant of the modern trend in music, and that while in this state are, instead of leaders of the public, but this state are, instead of leaders of the public, but this fact that most of the good music heard in a year in Worcester is crowded into one week, should be to the festival committee an inducement to dare more for the art; if there is no competition the work of leading the public to an acquaintance with the modern men, with Dvorak, Cowen, Gade, Liszt, Mackenzie, Paine, Rubinstein, Sullivan, Stanford and Wagner, who now are unknown as to their choral compositions, is attended with less risk, if these contlemen look only to the financial side.

Mr. Edward I. Stevenson, of this city, writing in The Worcester Spy," said:

"The Worcester Spy," said:

Now the aeme of every music festival must unqualifiedly be the expeditions development of true musical taste. To do this, it must absolutely perform two functions. In the first place, it must present to the community musical compositions that are standards, in all departments available for its purposes—instrumental, orchestral or vocal. In the second place, it must be expected to set up reliable criterions of performance, in the case of solo artists, chorus or orchestra. If it falls in these fundamental raisons d'etre with a certain degree of excuse, now and then, it is a pity, but a pardonable fault. If its failure is frequent and wiful, it is an artistic sin. Better might a festival never be born. The influences such a power exerts are on a large scale good or bad, sound or pernicious. If the influences be negative only, then such an institution's attitude toward its public is flatly dishonest.

Mr. Howard Malcolm Ticknor says in "The Boston

Mr. Howard Malcolm Ticknor says in "The Boston

The public is ready for the best, and the managers The public is ready for the best, and the managers must sone be accounted as blind to the signs of the times if they don't act accordingly. It is not necessary, nor even desirable, that the concerts, and especially those of the afternoon, should be kept keyed up to the highest classical standard. But there is no reason why even the most miscellaneous should be relaxed to the level of the better kind of lycoum bureau entertainments, as has been practically the case more than once this season in the compliation of a programme which average performers might easily render under average conditions.

To these utterly disinterested utterances by men of To these utterly disinterested utterances by men of

reputation for knowledge and artistic probity, "The Worcester Spy" editorially replies that the public of Worcester "cannot be elevated at once in a single lift; they must be led up gradually by easy stages." Yet the last festival was the thirty-first annual meetng of the Worcester County Musical Association, But evidence has been adduced that the sentiment of the Vorcester public was not voiced by Secretary Munroe when he said that the influence of the critics from Boston and New-York was "pernicious." In last Wednesday's "Evening Gazette" there appeared last Wednesday's " Evening Gazette" communication signed "B. D. A." (in which the name of B. D. Allen, one of the festival directors, is easily recognized), in which, overlooking a palpable njustice to the Cincinnati festivals, there was much wisdom. In this communication appeared the following excellent suggestion:

lowing excellent suggestion:

I cannot speak for my associates on the Board of Government, but if I am asked, how do you proposition of cot the demands mowl-open the experienced during the past week, I would answer, under correction of those of greater knowledge and exkerience: First, by a curtailment of the number of concerts, with more time allowed for full robensals; secondly, by a due regard to the legacy of great works bequested by musicians of former periods; thirdly, by hospitality to the best the present has to offer; receptiveness to all that may be gained from sincere and truthful criticism, and equantifity when confronted by that which tends to distutegrate rather than build up. The rest we may hope to learn as experience increases. Here is a confession that the world moves, which

Mr. Zerrahn and Secretary Munroe would do well to

The history of music in Cincinnati, which was hurriedly sketched in two articles in The Tribune, introductory to the festival of last May, has been compiled and presented in a commendably sprightly and enter taining style by Frank E. Tuntson of that city. The title of his brochure is "Presto! From the Singing School to the May Musical Festival." smacks of the newspaper headline, and is one of several indications to be found in the book that the writer was not fully conscious of the dignity of his undertaking. Yet as evidence of the phenomenally rapid growth of musical culture in the Ohio Valley, his book deserves to be read; and no one will find the recital duil. The intention with which, according to his introductory remarks, Mr. Tunison set out, namely: "To credit the authority with the information

namely: "To credit the authority with the information given," does not seem to have been adhered to in the case of the writings which supplied him with the bulk of his knowledge concerning some of the earlier movements in Cincinnati.

Apropos of the Cincinnati festivals it is to be recorned that the directors have determined to give the ninth in 1:00 under the direction of Theodore Thomas, that the choir has been acorganized, and the following works chosen for performance, viz: Berlioz's 'Te Deum," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater," and Verd's 'Requiem."

you express surprise, our Democratic friends are only illustrating that which has so many illustrations in their management, namely, their low estimate of the intelligence of our people?"

The Greatest Thing in Grain Structure,—Chicago Man-Very fine, very fine, indeed! This corn palace is really beautiful!

Sloux City Man-You haven't anything like it in Chicago Man-No, not exactly—nothing in corn, but we have an architect there named "Hutch" who's built just one corner in wheat that knocks this thing of yours silly.—(Omaha World Chicago poets who are trying to find a word that will rhyme with "Old Hutch," have the grace on the part of Mr. J. P. McCaskey, who manages to hit all tastes. He should, however, avoid doing violence to relate the management of their most marked characteristic, as in the transformation of the graceful dialogue duet, "La el darem," from "Den Glovanni," into a quartet. The progress which music is making in Italy is illustrated by the appearance of a new symphony, or rather suite, by Sgambati, entitled: "Sinfonia will rhyme with "Old Hutch," have the management of the results of the intelligence of our people?"

Chicago Man-No, not exactly—nothing in corn, but we have an architect there named "Hutch" who's built just one corner in wheat that knocks this thing of yours silly.—(Omaha World Chicago poets who are trying to find a word that will rhyme with "Old Hutch," have the reference on Collection, containing two harder song collection, containing two hundred songs and hymns. The selection of this mass of music shows catholicity of taste on the part of Mr. J. P. McCaskey, who manages to hit all tastes. He should, however, avoid doing violence to the intelligence to the intelli

WHY, HE IS THE MAN IT IS DONE FOR! From The New-Brunswick (N. J.) Fredonian.

In some sections of the country the Republican State Committees are forced to ship campaign literature by express, having found the Cleveland postmasters traitorous in the handling of the ma is, and so partisan that Republican documents are not sent to their destinations at all. Are not such frauds countenanced by Grover Cleveland?

ADMIRING A CONNECTICUT VALLEY SQUASH. From The New-York San. (Dem.)

posed that when John Boyle O'Reilly saw the mistake he at once ceased writing poetry in order to indule in some remarks in prose.

Those Big Offers.—Snap Actor—I have called, sinto ask you to insert a line to the effect that I have just refused an offer of \$500 a week.

Accommodating Editor—With pleasure. Is there anything else I can do for you, sir?

"That's all, unless you have a space dime about you."—(Philadelphia Record.

A writer in "The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette" makes a plea for what he calls "Angolsania."

"The fact." he says, "that an English parson could how true, and yet how beautiful! At the same

IS MINISTER WEST COANING THE FISH, TOO! From The Chicago Mail.

A Halifax man has just caught a codfish contains ing a bottle of champagne. No wonder the Canadians wish to keep us from fishing in their waters.